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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Logic of Nation-State Identity Construction Zhou Ping(2)

Abstract: The nation-state is a kind of state. Essentially, it is a set of institutional arrangements to protect national identity. Therefore, to obtain and maintain a certain nation identity is the basis for the existence of the nation-state. The construction of national identity has also become the fundamental task of national construction of nation-state. With the emergence and development of the phenomenon of “multi-ethnic” in the nation-state, the construction of identity has become the fundamental problem of the nation-state. In practice, there are two kinds of patterns of nation-state identity construction which are more prominent and typical. One is “national pattern” and one is “ethnic group pattern” which have universal and great influence. The former has been used by Soviet Union, China, the latter is commonly used in Europe and the United states. However, from the long period of human history, different national identity construction is just a concrete way to solve the contradiction and conflict between the “nation” and the “state”. From the general trend and international experience, the more extensive and profound of a national common culture and values people enjoy, the more easier we can establish a stable national identity. On the contrary, a country within the national differentiation or the formation of a variety of rigid social organization, national identity will inevitably be divided by these rigid community identity which has greater complexity and uncertainty.

Key words: the nation-state; the construction of identity; national pattern; ethnic group pattern; national common culture

The Value and Optimization Logic of Compound Democracy in China

..... Zhang Mingjun, Yi Chengzhi(14)

Abstract: Compound democracy is embodied as the combination of direct democracy and indirect democracy concerning the form, the voting democracy for electing important officials and the decision-making democracy for making significant decisions concerning the content, and the deliberative democracy for eliminating differences as well as reaching consensus and the voting democracy for realizing legalization concerning the function. The socialist compound democracy with Chinese characteristics is an composite entity composed by the mutual function and organic interaction of voting democracy and deliberative democracy, which seeks to realize the object of eliminating differences, expanding consensus and reducing the resistance to decision implementation, and also seeks to reach the purpose of achieving the maximum legitimacy of decision-making according to voting procedures. Such a compound democracy reflects the principle of “the maximum benefits with the minimum of cost and price” based on the rational choice theory, and it shows such characteristics as “deliberation followed by voting”, how deliberation functions determining how voting works, deliberation with the substantive function of defining the content and voting with the significance of legalization in the form. Based on the status quo of the socialist compound democracy with Chinese characteristics, it needs to take effective measures from the four aspects of improving pluralist participation of compound democracy, promoting law-abiding de-

gree of deliberative democracy, gradually expanding the scope and depth of voting democracy and enhancing the convergence degree between deliberation and voting, so as to realize the better optimization of compound democracy in China.

Key words: deliberative democracy; voting democracy; compound democracy; democratic politics; socialist

On the Political Analysis and Historical Evolution of Democratic Recommendation System

..... Ma baobin, Qiu Yun (30)

Abstract: The democratic recommendation system is the innovation and development of the Communist Party of China on the appointment system of cadres. In the course of development, the “Simply rely on votes to decide candidates” and “Unfair atmosphere on canvassing” are the two negative factors interwoven and interactive that affect and restrict the effectiveness of the democratic recommendation system. The democratic recommendation system has experienced the conflict between the ideal and the reality, the confrontation between to be and ought to be, the distortion of the starting point and the terminal point, and finally been reformed and adjusted, which demonstrates the self innovation ability of the Communist Party of China. This article attempting from the origin of the system, the deviation of the system, the adjustment of the system, the prospect of the system in four aspects, makes a historical, systematic and in-depth analysis of the system of democratic recommendation from the perspective of political science, efforts to peel off the “unbearable weight” attached to the system, in order to exert better the effectiveness of the system.

Key words: democratic recommendation; procedural justice; system; simply rely on votes to decide candidates; punish and cure canvassing behavior

From Credit Claiming to Blame Avoidance: The Change of Government Officials' Behavior

..... Ni Xing, Wang Rui(42)

Abstract: In the transformation era, politicians are motivated primarily by the blame avoidance rather than credit claiming. A large body of research has found that economic development, public opinion and accountability are the sources of blame-avoiding behavior. We summarized the blame-avoiding strategies in the way of enumeration method, classification method and decision tree classification. In fact, politicians adopt a distinctive set of political strategies: pretending to be busy, bringing into routine, blocking information, obscuring the causes, distracting attention, scapegoating and so on. These strategies in turn lead to huge reform pressure including policy failure, crisis of confidence and insufficient incentive for government officials. The analysis points to the significant and underappreciated roles played by top-design model of government management as well as restricting blame-avoidance behavior with institutions. Finally, the article attempts to show that the conversion from fuzzy management to precise management, unlimited duty to limited duty and loyalty-oriented style to capability-oriented style are pressing problems in the current government management.

Key words: risk society; credit claiming; blame avoidance; officials' behavior

The Compound Democratic Value of China's Local Government Officials He Junzhi(52)

Abstract: The main problems of the measurement about Chinese people's democratic value fasten on two points; most survey conductors suppose that there exist a homogenized democratic value among Chinese people, thus they use the standard from the western countries to measure the Chinese people; they also equal the understanding of democracy to the support of democracy. Combining the classic and modern democratic theories with China's political tradition, by renewing the measurement methods, and based on a distractive dataset from China's local government official groups, this paper finds that there exist three types of pure and four types of blended democratic values among China's local government officials. And their understanding of democracy is different from their support of democracy. The democratic value among China's local government officials should be generalized as a set of compound democratic values.

Key words: local government officials; survey measurement; democratic value

The Value Perception System about Democracy of Local Officials:

Types and Structural Features

— a questionnaire of 1456 local officials Xiao Tangbiao, Wang Yanjun(64)

Abstract: The value perception system about democracy of local officials is a complicated combination, as the result of a common effect of multiple factors, including Chinese and western, traditional and modern. In their value perception system, we can find six types: New traditionalism Democracy, Populism Democracy, Participatory Democracy, People-oriented Democracy, Representative Democracy and Authoritarian Democracy. But in general, Their understanding of democracy can be explained as People-oriented Democracy, Electoral Democracy or Direct Democracy. Most officials have a positive evaluation on the utility and affection of democracy, thinking democracy can promote the development of society and economy, and can benefit various political subjects. Meanwhile most officials support democracy in a general principle, insisting that it should be or it is feasible to be, and the core values and procedures of democracy, such as competitive election, civic engagement in government, and civil rights, are accepted by most local officials.

Key words: value perception of democracy; democracy support; cognition of democracy; evaluation of democracy; local officials

Evaluation of Political Science Disciplinary Development in China Based on Content Analysis of Articles by *Journal of Political Studies* between 1985 and 2015 ... Zhong Yang, Han Shuli(77)

Abstract: Study of academic disciplines is both theoretically and practically important. The development of political science in China has its ups and downs. Articles published by *Journal of Political Studies*, the oldest political science journal in China, reflect trends of political science studies in different historical periods of China. Through content analysis of articles published by *Journal of Political Studies* from 1985 and 2015 we can study the interactions between Chinese politics and the development of political science discipline in China. Through this study we can also trace the hot topics, paradigms and methodologies in political science studies in China in the last 30 years and evaluate the disciplinary development. In the last 40 years, Chinese political science scholars have made significant

contributions to the development of political science discipline in China. Our study shows that they have been able to follow current political events and focus on socially trendy topics in their study. Our study also shows that Chinese political scientists have also made theoretical contributions to the study of politics in China. Looking into the future, Chinese political science research needs to develop more rigorous theories and use more scientific methods to make the discipline a more sophisticated one.

Key words: chinese political science; discipline development; *journal of political studies*; content analysis

Structure Still Works: A Structure-Process Analysis Pattern towards Political Society Study

..... Wu Xiaolin(96)

Abstract: Structural functionalism has permanent and powerful impact in the field of political society study. Focusing on providing knowledge of social norms, it is redundant of dynamic but deficiency of static. Conversely, those who criticizing it focus on explaining social anomie and try to research social problems dynamically. The two parties formed a polarized opposition in terms of the relationship between balance and conflict, communism and individualism, as well as macro and micro methods. Nonetheless, the two parties are not either this or that. They remained an important gap unstudied as they oversighted several aspects of the opposite part. Creation on methodology is urgently needed under the rapid transition of political society. The Structure-Process analysis pattern is aim to integrate norm and explanation, and to realize the connection between macro theory and micro experience. In this analysis pattern, process is responsible for accommodation and breaking, and structure is responsible for understanding order. Moreover, the structure focuses on the abstraction of process, and the process focuses on explaining the triggering mechanism of structure. Namely, structure and process are depending on each other. The building and application of this analysis pattern, is to observe actors, working logic, working result as well as the relationship of actors in political society experience, on the one hand, observing actual process, on the other hand, avoiding to fall into small causal theory, which helps grasp the deep logic about how the political society works.

Key words: political society; structure-process; structural functionalism; governance

Between Symbol and Reality: Legitimacy Logic in Economic Performance Wang Lei(109)

Abstract: The logic of legitimacy based on economic performance demonstrates the significance of national validity for state ruling. However, there is conceptual discernment and chaos in causal logic in the traditional research on the relationship between economic performance and legitimacy, which makes it difficult to explain the divergence of conclusions in different national contexts. In the context of contemporary China, the structural characteristics of economic performance have been excavated, which forms the basis of the Chinese compound the legitimacy of performance. By analyzing the internal mechanism of this compound logic, we think some ideological factors, individualism and collectivism, determine the behavior of performance production and the logic of performance legitimacy.

Key words: economic performance; performance legitimacy; micro-performance; macro performance; symbol

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